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NO. 27

WEEKLY JOURNAL.
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FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
Of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE,
Of New York.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.
GODDIE S. ORTH, of Tepeacac.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:
1st Dist.—JAMES E. BUTLER, of Vanderburg.
2d — JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd.
3d — MILTON GREGG, of Dearborn.
4th — DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne.
5th — THOMAS P. WALSH, of Hancock.
6th — LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Greene.
7th — EDWARD W. MCGIMNEY, of Park.
8th — JAMES F. SCOTT, of Clinton.
9th — DANIEL D. FRATT, of Cass.
10th — DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:
FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 18.

Both houses of Congress adjourned at noon on Monday, after the transaction of some important business. The Oregon bill has become a law, and Gen. Shields has been appointed Governor of that territory.

The election of Councilman, on Monday last, in the 1st ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Stockwell, resulted in the selection of Mr. JAMES STEEL.

We call attention to the letter of Gen. Taylor to Mr. DUNN, in another column. It was our intention this morning to have offered a few remarks of our own in relation to this matter of the 2nd Regiment, and the reports of Gen. Taylor, Gen. Wool, Gen. Lane, and Col. Davis, but we have been too much pressed with work which we could not pass by, to devote the time, and we have not a corps of editors to call on to help us out whenever we find ourselves overrun with work.

INDIANA ELECTIONS.—We copy into our columns this morning from the State Sentinel the returns from the State for members of the Legislature, so far as heard from. There is no doubt, we think, but the Locos will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and such being the case, what a fine time, Lane, Whitcomb, Hannegan, and all the other aspirants for the U. S. Senate will have. The Whigs will have some fun with these demagogues before they finally settle down upon their candidate. Gen. Lane will get one vote certain, if the member from this county ever finds his way to Indianapolis.

Col. BAKER, Whig, is elected to Congress from a Lococo district in Illinois by 1500 majority. It is said also that Wentworth is beaten. If this be true there is some hope of Illinois becoming Whig one of these days.

South Carolina seems to be a sort of neutral ground in politics. The newspapers of that region take very little part editorially in the present campaign, but publish occasional communications for and against Taylor. We find these indiscriminately in the papers of both sides. Appearances seem to indicate that the electoral vote of the State will be cast for the old hero.

TERIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The St. Louis Republican of Monday says: The fine steamer Edward Bates was towed into port yesterday morning, by the Lucy Bertram, having collapsed two flues of her larboard boiler, at the head of West Point chute, one mile below Hannibal Ill., at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 12th. She was on her way to Keokuck. Captain Johnson had not long retired before the accident occurred. She had been running under a pretty good press of steam, but as she was at the time in shoal water, the Engineer was letting off steam, and the boat was going at a slackened rate.

This is the representation of passengers in the cabin, some of whom were awake at the time of the explosion. Two of the flues of the larboard boiler were collapsed, carrying every thing fore and aft, and dealing death to every one within the influence of the steam, and of the missiles which were scattered on the lower deck. The destruction of life on the deck and among the crew was appalling—numbering over twenty persons, and the wounding of about thirty others.

UNFAIR.—The Mexican ladies who were kind to the American soldiers, have been savagely persecuted since the evacuation of the principal cities. As soon as our troops had left the capital, the Mexican officers placarded about town the names of all the ladies of respectability who had shown courtesy to our men and officers. Such an action is worthy of such a pusillanimous people.

Gen. Scott not being a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Polk has ordered the charges preferred against him to be withdrawn.

MR. VAN BUREN.—Those who suppose Mr. Van Buren has recanted of any of his old lococoism will find themselves greatly mistaken. He is the same old Fox he was in 1840, and although shorn of some of the magic powers then attributed to him, still holding the confidence of the Simon Pures of that day. If he was any less a lococo than he was then, would such men as Francis P. Blair make such acknowledgments as was contained in his letter which we published on Tuesday last, which is the most perfect piece of lococoism that we know of—submitting to the party drill against the conviction of what is right? This is the very essence of lococoism boiled down and it shows itself sticking out from Mr. Van Buren and his friends, as strong as in the palmy days of that gentleman's power.

NAILED TIGHT.—In our paper of Tuesday we nailed the lid down upon the Democrat clique so tight that they have not been able to budge since. They thought that Dr. Lane would suffer them to use his name to abuse and vilify Gen. Taylor, and the rascals set to work to make a heap of capital out of a matter that they begin to see and feel they had better not have touched. But the Doctor brought them up with a short turn, and they are as dumb now as church mice. Why don't the "Major Puffer" clique reply to Dr. Lane's note? We call upon them to publish his communication and the certificate which he gave to Gen. Lane. Will they do it.

We find in the State Sentinel a communication from this city, giving the result of the election in this county, and stating also—"This contest has been fought upon the party issues almost exclusively." Now we should like to know what "Major Puffer" wrote that lie, for a big lie it is. Party issues! Slanders and lies told against honest and pure hearted men as lives, are party issues are they? And such are the issues upon which the Presidential contest is to be fought "exclusively" we suppose.

A GOOD REASON.—The "reason" given by the Democrat clique for "not noticing us for a day or two past" is, because we are a "decent fellow." That is a good reason, certainly; and we are right glad the clique know their places so well. They never have anything to do with decency.

As long as we continue "decent" the "Major Puffer" clique say they want come near us, they "will let us alone." Well, as long as we can manage to keep them away there is no danger but we shall continue "decent."

The Democrat clique say they have "made a decent fellow" of us. Ain't it a pity they can't make "decent fellows" of themselves. Let them turn their hands to that work and if they succeed in making half-way "decent fellows" of themselves the community will have great cause for rejoicing.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SLANDER.—No party in the world ever so thoroughly understood the uses of slander as an electioneering agent, as the Lococo party, which, we find from the Southern papers, has brought this infamous device into play against Gen. Taylor in North Carolina, using against him a calumny well adapted to injure him in that State. The charge is that he vilified the North Carolina regiment of Volunteers, expressed a very bad opinion of it,—used harsh language about it,—violent terms of contempt and insult,—that he had, in fact, declared, that "its officers ought to be dishonorably discharged, and the privates shot," the aim being of course to enlist against him, thereby, the hostility of all the friends of the regiment and the angriest outflow of State feeling. The charge is made by a Lieut. Penler, formerly of the Regiment, but who, according to the Petersburg Intelligencer "was dismissed from service by Gen. Wool for misconduct, the act being approved by Gen. Taylor," all grows out of, and, in fact, is, simply a mendacious perversion of a comment made by Gen. Taylor in reference to the mutiny connected with the case of Col. Paine that "the officers concerned in the outrage ought to have been dishonorably discharged, and the privates shot"—as, it seems, two of the officers (Lieuts. Penler and Singletary) were discharged, though we believe none of the men were shot.

It is curious that these slander-mongering politicians in North Carolina should have had the boldness to calculate upon a degree of credulity which must assume Gen. Taylor to be a bloody minded man as that"—willing to cashier and shoot a whole regiment, for the fault of a few guilty offenders. That is not in character with the man.

Gen. Taylor has peremptorily denied having used the language attributed to him: but it is the excellence—or infamy—of slander; that it is a poison without an antidote.

On the 21st inst., Hon. R. D. Owen and Gen. Jo. Lane addressed the people at Princeton, Gibson county. Though the rain poured down in torrents, the "Clarion" states that the meeting was a large one. Gen. Lane spoke chiefly in relation to our volunteers at Buena Vista, and showed the gross injustice which had been inflicted upon them by Taylor. Mr. Owen's speech was devoted to an exposition of the present relations of parties. Both speeches were very effective.—State Sentinel.

Both speeches were very effective, say you! Well they were, and nothing shorter. A Whig Representative, a Whig Sheriff, &c., is the result; and we are informed by several who know that the "effect" will be tenfold greater in November. Abuse Old Zack as much as you like, gentlemen, the People will do him justice.

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THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY!—Democrat Van Buren MEETING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The smart, intelligent, eloquent and unanswerable clique who manage the Democrat, are as busy as little dogs in high cry in trying to convince themselves that Mr. Van Buren will draw all his support from the Whig ranks. They have not yet heard—if they are to be believed at all—of a single simon pure lococo who will give Matty his support, notwithstanding we have published the names of scores of good and true members of that party who repudiate Cass and his principles, they are so bull-headed that they can't be made to see it at all. The following account of a large and enthusiastic meeting of the democracy lately held in Pennsylvania, may open their eyes possibly. We copy from the Pittsburgh Iron City:

A very large and respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of Fayette and Washington counties, was held at the Town Hall in Brownsville, on Monday evening the 21st ult. The meeting was called to order by J. Slocum, and on motion Mr. Robert McKahey, was appointed President, Leonard Lambart, Walter B. Chaffant, Thomas McDonald, A. G. Minchart, and Joshua Hallock, Vice Presidents, and H. Gammon, O. C. Cromlow and J. E. D. Owen Secretaries.

Dr. E. B. Gazzam, of Pittsburgh, being introduced to the meeting, made a most eloquent address on the great question of the extension of slavery to Free Territory, and in favor of the election of Van Buren to the Presidency, which was heard with approbation and delight by the numerous assemblage.

At the conclusion of the address, on motion of Mr. James Slocum, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, the time is fast approaching when the American people will be called upon to choose their Chief Magistrate, and whereas, the Convention assembled at Baltimore, failed to present to the consideration of the Democratic party, a candidate whose principles are in accordance with the feelings and principles of the Democracy; and whereas, in this emergency the name of Mr. Van Buren has been presented by the Democracy of his native State, as a candidate for President; and this meeting, cherishing for him the same attachment which they ever have done, and especially admiring his noble stand against the extension of Slavery into free territory, and the unanswerable arguments of his letter to the U. S. Convention, we determined to give him a hearty and cordial support, and feel it their duty to declare some of the reasons which influence them to this course. Therefore,

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in Martin Van Buren—the friend and companion of Jackson, who enjoyed a larger share of his confidence than any other living man—we respect him as a Statesman whose life has been spent in useful and honorable service to his country. We admire him as the President of our choice, whose administration was distinguished for his wisdom, patriotism and moderation, and his adherence to sound republican principles. This honored and faithful standard bearer of our party was struck down by our political opponent while nobly sustaining and supporting our time honored principles, and afterwards sacrificed to the political cupidity of Southern politicians, who have given to their settlement the name of New Laredo.

LAREDO.—The Mexican inhabitants of this portion of the State of Tamaulipas, ceded by the treaty of peace to the United States, have the larger portion of them, passed over to the right bank of the Rio Bravo, and have given to their settlement the name of New Laredo.

Cass's letter to the Chicago Convention though short, has made so much "noise and confusion" in the lococo party, that he would no doubt be glad to hear the last of it.

The cry of fire on yesterday afternoon proved to be a false alarm.

Dobbs, on being asked if he had ever seen the "bridge of sighs," replied, "Yes, I've been travelling on it ever since I was married."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Half a Million of Property Destroyed.—A destructive fire broke out at Williamsburg, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon of last week, and raged with the greatest fury until five o'clock. The fire originated in Edward Minton's extensive brandy distillery. The distillery was destroyed, together with Potty's stables, and the lumber yard of Lockwood & Keith. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Louisville Courier Thursday has a telegraphic report as follows: PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 9 P. M.

The returns from North Carolina show that MAXLEY, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected. The Whigs have a majority of two on joint ballot.

The above is all that is said about the election in that State, and it may be true. A day or two will tell us, however.

Mr. Van Bolter is the name which the Hunter party in N. York have given to Mr. Van Buren. The family of Bolters is increasing daily and hourly. The Cassies are in a sad minority, even the Bolters outnumber them. O the harmonious democracy.

At the rising of the people in Weimer, the benevolent grand duke walked backward and forward in his castle, asking, "What do all these want, then? I have not asked them to come here." When it was hinted that they desired work, he answered, "Work! good heaven, work! I have nothing to do myself!"

The famous Abby Kelly has taken the stump in support of "Van Buren and Free Soil."

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 19.

"Dr. Lane an intelligent Whig of this City, certifies that Gen. Taylor agreed to correct his report about the Indians and this is enough."—Democrat.

Dr. Lane certified through the columns of the Journal that the above is a wilful and malicious lie, and we called on you to publish what he does say and to retract the foul slander, yet so far from doing this you skulk from the truth like foul and dirty things that you are, and insinuate half a dozen other lies almost as great as the first one. Will you or will you not publish Dr. Lane's communication, or are you afraid to let your readers see it?

"MAJOR PUFFER" AGAIN.—According to the Democrat of yesterday, "Major Puffer" is of the opinion that our "dispraise is the greatest eulogy" he can receive; but he is not content with it nevertheless, for we find in that paper another puff of the "eloquent and unanswerable speech!" Wonder if lococo admiration of that speech will ever abate. Now if we were so "eloquent" and so "unanswerable" we would be so modest as not to say so on every occasion that offered. But some men must needs blow their own whistle, else they would never be heard of in this world.

The Evansville Journal beats all our other exchanges in several respects; but they all surpass it in everything that is good. We don't undertake to notice one hundredth part of its falsehoods. The Indiana State Sentinel says the same essentially as we do of its mendacity.—Democrat.

You dirty things, you,—it was only the day before you pronounced us a "decent fellow," and we gave you credit for telling the truth once. But you are at your tricks again, lying as hard as you can. You seem to have the fear of neither God, man nor the Devil before us, and we have no hope that you will ever reform and we so announce it to the public.

Why does not the Democrat publish something of the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention, the nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, his letter to the convention, &c. Is it afraid to let the people see the awful split in the Democratic ranks which the nomination of Cass has made.

Gen. Lane is on a tramp through the State making speeches abusive of Gen. Taylor and all his friends, in hopes of securing popularity enough to get himself entered for U. S. Senator. He, demagogue like, professes great love for the 2nd Regiment, which he says has been badly treated, and he evinces his love for the regiment after the following fashion:

Gen. Lane, stated in his speech at the Market House, on Saturday night, that the 2nd Ind. Regiment, immediately after their retreat at the Battle of Buena Vista, were rallied by himself, and went into the fight, and fought throughout the day like veterans, except Col. Bowles and Capt. Rousseau, who ran away like cowards!!!—N. A. Bulletin.

Not content with saying in his report that the regiment had forever disgraced itself, he is now busy on the stump spreading the foul slander that a brave and meritorious officer of that regiment "ran away like a coward!" To what dirty tricks lococos are compelled to stoop in order to carry favor with their party?

The Democrat is very fond of asking questions, now suppose it answers one or two for us, just for civility sake like: Did or did not Gen. Lane, while in New Orleans on his way to Vera Cruz, say that there was not the slightest ground of just complaint against Gen. Taylor on account of his report?—2nd. Did or did not Gen. Lane say in the same place and at the same time, that if Gen. Taylor would come out as a no-party candidate for the Presidency, he would support him with all his heart? We hope if the Democrat undertakes to answer these questions it will do so "decently."

What a pity the Democrat can't tell the same story twice hand-round. Only a day or two ago, according to that print, Whigery was killed stone dead upon the nomination of Van Buren—Cass or Matty, one of two lococos—was sure to be elected President; but on yesterday its cry was not that the Whig party, but the country, is in danger—"THAT THE REPUBLIC IS IN DANGER FROM THE MACHINATIONS OF DESIGNING DEMAGOGUES, HEADED BY THE TRAITOR VAN BUREN." From which we understand that the Whig party and Old Zack is perfectly safe, and Cass, Van Buren and the lococos are gone skunks. Hurra for Old Zack!

If a certain jack-leg lawyer is anxious to be known as one of the editors of the Democrat, can he not accomplish his object as well by having his name inserted in the paper as by running round the city retailing in advance of its issue the substance of its leading editorial. But as the chap says in the play, it's no business of ours, we mean no offence, we only ask the question, that's all. No allusion to Major Puffer this time.

The Utica Democrat gives a list of forty-nine Lococo Journals in the State of New York which repudiate Cass and support Van Buren. That looks very much like Taylor will loose the State, don't it?

The N. Y. Herald expresses the opinion founded on information from Washington city, that, after Gen. Taylor's inauguration as President, the present Administration's employers in the Mexican war will turn out to be defectors to the amount of several millions of dollars.

Gen. Taylor never chewed tobacco, never drank any rum, never smoked a cigar, never owned any man cent, never was sued, never sued any man himself, never was dunned, never dunned anybody, never lost a battle, and never surrendered.—Balt. Amer.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.—The following is the letter of Martin Van Buren, read at the Buffalo Convention:

LINDENWALD, Aug. 2, 1848. GENTLEMEN: It has occurred to me that a direct communication of my feelings upon a single point may, in one event, serve to remove embarrassment from your action at Buffalo. You all know from my letter to the Utica Convention, and the confidence you repose in my sincerity how greatly the proceedings of that body in relation to myself were opposed to my earnest wishes. Some of you have also had opportunities to satisfy yourselves from personal observation of the sincerity of feelings and interests which I incurred in submitting my future actions to its control. None of you will be assured of the extent to which these feelings were relieved by the consciousness, that, in yielding to the decision of that body, the present organization of parties. It will in a great degree be composed of individuals who have all their lives been arrayed on different sides in politics, State and national, and who still differ in regard to most of the questions that have arisen in the administration of the respective governments, but who feel themselves called upon, by considerations of the highest import, to suspend rival action upon other subjects, and unite their common efforts for the establishment of a single end—the prevention of the introduction of human slavery into the extensive territories of the U. S. States, now exempt from that great evil, and which are destined, if properly treated, to be converted into a wilderness of free minds. I need not say how cordially I concur in the sentiment which regards this great object as one sacred in the sight of Heaven, and the accomplishment of which is due to the memory of those just and great men, long since we trust, made perfect in their course, who laid the foundation of our government, and made, as they fondly hoped, adequate provision for its perpetuity and success, and indispensable to the future honor and happiness of our country.

It may happen, in the course of the deliberations of the convention, that you will become satisfied that the great end of your proceedings can, in your opinion, be best promoted by an abandonment of the Utica nomination. You will, in that event, want assurances of my uniform adherence, again, to be a candidate for the Presidency, or any other public office; but you may apprehend that it might not be agreeable to me to be superceded in the nomination after what has taken place in regard to it. It is upon this point that I desire to protect you against the slightest embarrassment, by assuring you, as I very sincerely and respectfully do, that, so far from experiencing any mortification from such a result, it would be most satisfactory to my feelings and wishes.

Wishing the Convention success and honor in all its efforts, and begging you to accept for yourselves assurances of my unfeigned respect, I am, very sincerely, your friend and servant.

M. VAN BUREN.

To the New York delegates in the Buffalo Convention.

CAPT. ROUSSEAU.—This gallant soldier having been selected by the Whigs of this city as a District Presidential Elector, the Lococo papers in Indiana, with the State Sentinel at their head, have opened their floodgates of slander and falsehood upon him, in order to injure his character as a brave and meritorious officer. The State Sentinel no longer since asserted that Capt. Rousseau was one of the number who fled to Saltillo from Buena Vista, during the battle, and that, so far as he was concerned, Gen. Taylor's report was entirely true. Judge that man, one of the Lococo State Electors, made similar charges against Capt. Rousseau in his speech at this place, last month. Now, readers, to show you how Lococo editors and orators lie, we copy the following paragraph from the report of Major, Ex. Doc. No. 1, 33rd Congress:

"When I got to the spring, I found there Major Munroe, Major Gorman, and I think Captain Rusaw, all anxious and zealously engaged in rallying the soldiers who had fled to the spring towards the enemy and the Major Gorman and Captain Rusaw rallied the men. I afterwards learned was a rifle battalion of the Indiana troops. While those of my battalion present were getting water and falling into ranks, either Major Gorman or Captain Rusaw, or both of them, marched their command from the spring towards the enemy. Very soon after Major Munroe rode up and suggested to me that I had better take a position in the ranks. I was then preparing to do so, having discovered a minute before a large body of cavalry of the enemy advancing towards the spring, and immediately ordered the battalion to march by the flank towards the ranks. Before reaching it, however, the enemy's cavalry made a descent on a squadron of horsemen—of what command I do not know. I think, however, they were Kentucky, who had suddenly thrown themselves between the enemy and the ranks. At this instant Major Munroe called me two or three times to throw my men into the houses. I threw a part of them into a stock-pen of doxy walls about as high as a man's shoulders, and in which was Major Gorman's command. The balance I threw in the adjoining houses, with an order to make ready to fire. Our squadron of horse gave one shot—probably with carbines—and retreated into the ranks. We were not able to fire upon the enemy until they came, perhaps, within fifty paces of us, in consequence of their being covered by our retreating horsemen. Many of our rifles told, notwithstanding. During this little affair I have no recollection of seeing Major Gorman. Captain Rusaw was present, and was very active."

The Lococo papers pretend to have great regard for the character of the 2nd Regiment, and seem to regard themselves as being especially called upon to defend them from the injustice which has been done them in the official reports of the battle; yet, whenever they can find a promise, Whig among them, who supports Gen. Taylor, they do not hesitate a moment to blacken his good name with charges of cowardice and dishonorable conduct. Such hypocrisy and meanness must and will receive the condemnation of all honest and truth loving Democrats as well as Whigs. In the case of the Capt. Rousseau, it is shown beyond cavil or dispute, that they have wilfully and maliciously slandered him, and such is their unform and inviolable course on all occasions. A more barefaced set of liars and calumniators never disgraced any community, not even of high way robbers and murderers. This may appear to some to be rather harsh language, but the course pursued by the miscreants fully justifies it use.—Harrison Gaz.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the ACADIA. AFFAIRS IN IRELAND. NO OUTBREAK YET! MOVEMENTS THROUGHOUT EUROPE. INTERESTING DETAILS. Improvement in Grain, &c., &c.

Boston, August 14. The Acadia arrived to-day from Liverpool. By her we have the following intelligence. In Ireland no outbreak had yet occurred. The Habeas Corpus act has been suspended, and troops are constantly arriving from England, which are sent south, where the danger is most imminent, which is principally in Kilkeny and Meath counties. The Lord Lieutenant and his family have gone to England. The Government seems fully prepared for any emergency, but the phlegm will be numerous though, in undisciplined hands, and barricades may be attempted.

A proclamation has been issued suppressing all clubs. Sir Charles Napier's squadron has arrived at the Cove, warrants have been issued for the arrest of O'Brien, Meagher and others, a reward of £500 being offered for them. They escaped from Dublin and are drilling men in the provinces.

In Ireland the Government preparations do not deter the people, but rather exasperate them. The Queen's messenger reached Dublin on Wednesday with proclamation suspending the Habeas Corpus act which was received everywhere with a great deal of indignation. Dublin Castle has been fully fortified. O'Brien and others are very active, despite of proclamations, in forming clubs and transporting ammunition.

The struggle, if it ever comes, must come soon! The constabulary force is every where increased.

The Habeas Corpus act may be suspended if the emergency arrives.

Stamps were refused for the "Felon and Nation" to prevent their accumulation through the mails; and the police are ordered to seize the copies everywhere; from all accounts the earthquake rumbles, but has not yet broken forth.

Gen. Raugh has hesitated to sign the armistice between the Danes and German Confederation. Palmerston thinks his reluctance will yield, it being more a matter of form with him, than substantial objection.

The Archduke John was to open the Diet at Vienna on the 23d of July.

The Siege of Prague was raised on the 21st.

The Russians have entered Wallachia and Brecharet. Their occupation of Moldavia is not regarded as an act of aggression.

The Italian war continues with variable success, with continual skirmishing but nothing to decide the fate of Italy.

The King of Naples is making extensive preparations to invade Sicily when the Duke of Genoa has been called to the throne.

Paris still remains tranquil, resuming its former appearance and gaiety. The Assembly has proposed three millions of francs for the benefit of the West India sufferers.

The Cholera rages without abatement in Russia.

The Provision market is without any material change.

Sir Robert Peel cordially unites in the support of Lord Russell and the Ministry.

At Liverpool serious apprehensions were entertained from out-breaks from the Chartists, also at Manchester. Twenty thousand special constables have been sworn in.

At Liverpool consols closed at 96 1/2.

COTTON.—The Cotton market is uneasily affected by the rumors, and yielded slightly, but no change has occurred except middling Orleans which was reduced to 34d. The sales of the week amount to 24,000 bales.

CORN.—The Corn trade inactive and advanced.

Money is easier, and the rate of interest is unchanged.

GRAIN.—The wet weather produced a speculation in grain, on account of fears being entertained for the coming crops. At Mark Lane, on Monday, wheat rose 3s per quarter and on Wednesday a further advance of 2s was sustained with a heavy demand. The remainder of the week Corn was in demand at 36s 4d; the latter figures checked sales.

Flour.—Flour maintains itself. Good Western Canal commanded 30s. CORN MEAL.—Corn Meal 16s 16s 6d; the demand was good. YARNS.—At Manchester, Yarns had fallen off, and holders were obliged to accept lower prices.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 8 P. M. SENATE.

In the Senate, Friday night, the post-office bill being under consideration, they struck out the provision allowing papers to go free of postage within 30 miles. The bill providing for the payment of the claims against Mexico passed. On Saturday a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Price and Col. Doniphan, for their recent victories, was passed. The Conference Committee's report on the Diplomatic bill was adopted, and bill finally passed.

The Oregon bill was returned from the House and considered.

The Compromise was debated. A motion for the Senate to recede from its amendment was advocated by Mr. Benton and others till the hour of recess.

The Senate adjourned on Sunday morning, after receding from their amendment of the Missouri Compromise, by yeas 29, nays 25, (six absent.)

Butler brought up the Army Bill, and called the attention of the Senate to the publication in the Herald of the resolution against Gen'l Kearny, offered by Benton. He (Benton) acknowledged giving them to the Herald, and said if Butler called his conduct dishonorable, he would cram the bill down his throat.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House a communication was received from Wm. Widall, Commissioner of Indian Affairs making reflections upon Mr. Clingman, and denying the charge made in debate. The discussion was finally ended by the withdrawal of the papers.

The Post-office bill was debated till the hour of recess. Both Houses adjourned to-day at noon.

The President has signed the Oregon bill. Gen. Shields' appointment as Governor of Oregon has been confirmed. The other territorial officers will be appointed.

The Journal publishes a communication from Newburgh, Ind., signed, as the editor says, by three responsible men, giving an account of a speech delivered by Gen. Lane at that place. These three worthies say that Gen. Lane denounced Gen. Taylor as "a liar." If the editor of the Journal had been acquainted with Gen. Lane, he would have known that this was incredible. General Lane is quite above using such language toward Gen. Taylor. He took occasion to vindicate the conduct of the Indiana second regiment from the aspersions cast upon them by Gen. Taylor's report. He did not, however, charge General Taylor with intentional falsehood, nor does Gen. Lane believe Gen. Taylor capable of it. The allusion to the meeting in Mexico, to ratify the nomination of Cass and Butler, is not correct. Gen. Lane did not get up the meeting. He is invited to it by those who did. Instead of telling the volunteers that they were already citizens he told them just the contrary.—Low, Dem.

This was evidently authorized by Gen. Lane himself. Three respectable gentlemen testified in a letter to us that Lane, in his speech at Newburgh, denounced Gen. Taylor as a liar, but he disavows the language. Probably he forgot the precise words he made use of in the burning ardor of his Lococo eloquence.—He now talks about the "aspirations" cast by Gen. Taylor upon the second Indiana regiment. He knows very well that Gen. Taylor, in his report, did nothing of that kind but what the reports of its own officers constrained him to say—that in fact he sought to excuse their retreat rather than speak harshly of it. A highly respectable gentleman, a personal friend of Gen. Lane, informed us three days ago that he heard the Gen. in New Orleans, while on his way to Vera Cruz after his furlough, say with especial emphasis that there was not the slightest ground of just complaint against Gen. Taylor on account of his report, and furthermore our informant heard Gen. Lane say at the same time, that, if Gen. Taylor would come out as a no-party candidate for the Presidency, he would support him with his whole heart.

The paragraph quoted above says that Gen. Lane did not get up the Cass and Butler meeting of the U. S. soldiers in Mexico after the ratification of the treaty. If he did not get it up, he presided over it and was the most active man in the management of its proceedings. Unless we are misinformed, he made a speech at it, and, when a subordinate officer from Tennessee, a friend of Taylor, rose to reply to the Lococo speeches, Lane by his authority either as president of the meeting or as General of the army refused to let him proceed. The paragraph in the Democrat says that Lane, "instead of telling the volunteers at that meeting that they were already citizens, told them just the contrary." This is by no means probable, for it was proclaimed in the very preamble and the resolutions of the meeting, that, the war being at an end, the volunteers were no longer soldiers in the service of their country but private citizens with all the rights of such citizens. Now it is not at all likely that such resolutions would have been unanimously adopted by the meeting if Gen. Lane, the president of the meeting, had "told the volunteers just the contrary." Nevertheless the poor fellows found when they arrived at N. Orleans, that, although they had been graciously permitted to consider themselves "private" citizens with all the rights of such citizens" when their partisan influence was wanted in Mexico, they were neither more nor less than soldiers when the Administration wanted the privilege of stowing them away and packing them off in regts and wretchedness to distant parts of the country.—Louisville Jour.

Barnburnism has taken deep root in Michigan, and promises to uproot the prospects of Cass and Butler. Ex-Governor Greenly was lately President of a meeting of the Barnburners in Adrian. Greenly is the high priest of Democracy in southern Michigan. It is confidently predicted that Cass cannot carry his own State.

As he cannot carry his own State, and no other state can be counted on to carry him, it is no marvel that John Van Buren asks, "why he does not decline—this harmony may be restored to the party!" The story of Cass breaking his sword was got from a figure of speech to convey the meaning—not that he had really broke his own sword, but that his conduct on that and other occasions, had broken the sword of his party. Taken in its figurative sense, there is some point in it.

THE COLORED DELEGATES.—It appears that the colored men, who were sent to the Buffalo Convention, did not claim their seats, or even present their credentials.